

HEAD OF RUSSIAN DELEGATION CONFERES WITH ISMET PASHA

Consider Russo-Turkish Attitude Toward Future Control of the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora—They Are to Endeavor to Upset International Control of the Waterways Connecting the Mediterranean and Black Seas—Allies Are a Unit in Determination Not to Allow Turkey to Escape Consequences of the Aid Rendered Germany During the War.

Lausanne, Dec. 3.—(By the A. P.)—M. Tchitcherine, the head of the Russian delegation and Ismet Pasha had another long conference today on the Russo-Turkish attitude toward future control of the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora and tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock they will initiate their struggle in the Near Eastern conference to upset international control of the waterways connecting the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Russia and Turkey are ignoring the terrible part Turkey played against the allied powers in the great war and are seeking all suggestions that will allow Turkey to escape the consequences of the aid rendered to Germany by the mere shuffling of its capital from Europe to Asia, and the substitution of Kemal and Ataturk for the sultan and his parliament, and there is reason to believe that they will grant Turkey's demands for absolute domination of the straits and adjacent territory.

M. Tchitcherine has decided to attend tomorrow's session in spite of the failure of the inviting powers to admit Russia to the conference. In their questions in regard to the proposed treaty with Turkey, he is considered. He will formally protest against the limitation of Russia's participation in the straits problem and is expected to discuss practically all problems which were the conference is holding in an effort to prove that control of the straits cannot be detached from the disposition of Western Thrace, and areas of economic questions as well as financial questions arising from the capitulations which old Russia enjoyed along with the other great powers.

Before Tchitcherine arrived at Lausanne the Turks were inclined to favor admitting warships to the straits. They entered into a time, but the soviet delegation stiffened the Turkish position, and Ismet is now standing for exclusion of all warships from the straits at all times except Turkish vessels, and demands absolute control for the Ankara government.

When asked for an explanation of what the Russian and Bulgarian ports would be if the Black Sea were made a Russian lake and Turkey given control of its entrance, a member of the Russian delegation said that the Moscow government would call a conference of the powers on the Black Sea to negotiate a treaty which would neutralize that water and make it unusable.

Greece has ceased to be an important factor in the conference since the execution of Gounaris and his associates at Athens, an act does not seem likely that the decision of the Athens government to banish Prince Andrew, rather than shoot him will improve the position of Greece at Lausanne.

The Near Eastern conference is in effect, ignoring the quarrel between Turkey and Greece and devoting itself to the broader problems which arose from Turkish support of the central powers in the great war. Turkey's apparent subservience to Germany has caused much unfavorable comment among the members of the delegations.

Academic arguments about absolute freedom of the straits under Turkish control are lost on the allied representatives who cannot forget the terrible campaign at Gallipoli.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES ON THE DARDANELLES QUESTION

Lausanne, Dec. 3.—(By the A. P.)—Indications are that the American delegation will confine their activities in the Dardanelles question to insisting that the straits be open in times of peace to all American ships, whether merchant vessels or warships.

The United States, it is asserted, will probably refuse to be drawn into taking sides on the question of the Turkish right to fortify the straits, merely asking for an open waterway between the Mediterranean and the Black seas.

FINDING HUSBANDS FOR 150 TURKISH HAREM INMATES

Constantinople, Dec. 3.—(By the A. P.)—Rafet Pasha is trying to find husbands for 150 members of the former sultan's harem. The women range in age from 17 to 35 years. All of them are penniless.

Prince Andrew is Exiled From Greece

Sentence by Military Court Also Deprives Him of His Rank—Refused to Obey Order.

Athens, Dec. 3.—(By the A. P.)—Prince Andrew, brother of the former King Constantine, has been sentenced by a military court to banishment, for life and deprivation of his rank. He will not accept actual degradation.

The judgment of the court finds that Prince Andrew refused to obey orders in the presence of the enemy and moved his army corps in another direction, but considering that in view of his lack of experience in commanding large masses of fighting troops, and the conditions in which he was placed, the court decided to spare his life.

The trial of the prince closed last night after numerous witnesses had been examined and pleas had been made by counsel for the defense for clemency.

Andrew bore up well throughout the trial. It was tough and he was charged on what he was convicted of according to article 207 of the Greek code, by death. The defense, however, was able to realize the responsibilities of his position and consequently could not be treated as a rebel.

The prince's sentence was a relief when the trial ended, and when the verdict was delivered the house of parliament was crowded to full capacity, the military element particularly springing convulsions.

On the witness stand, Prince Andrew told the president of the court that according to his plan, the second army before attacking had to wait for the third army corps which did not arrive.

Colonel Sargyris testified that, instead of attacking, while the second corps replied that an attack to the north was impossible owing to the strong enemy defenses whereupon the commander-in-chief ordered the chief of the second army to wait.

General Papoulas admitted that the reason the prince was not dismissed was that he was the king's brother.

General Trivizas, for the defense, vigorously supported Andrew's action. He asserted that Papoulas' orders were contradictory and that the prince was only obeying the commander-in-chief's order.

The prince read his defense, which was obviously prepared for him. He pleaded extenuating circumstances, contending that it was not fair to treat a prince the same as a general, because he was only a prince and not a general.

Gray and Miss Hamilton are believed to be suffering from fractured skulls while all the others except McCrossen and Rocco are in the Hartford hospital suffering from lacerations of the face and scalp.

The accident occurred when the driver of the sedan attempted to pass ahead of the truck which was traveling approximately 100 miles an hour.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

A convey of ten Greek steamships sailed from Piraeus Saturday for Samos where they will take aboard refugees.

Ten indictments for larceny are still pending in the superior court against Charles Ponzal, in Boston.

Refused admittance to the United States, because of the contract labor law, 20 New Brunswick woodmen have returned to Fredrickton, N. B.

Charles B. Warren, the American ambassador, has left Tokio, with his two sons to travel through Korea and Manchuria and thence to Peking.

The proposal for a mission of five French officers to America, for which the French chamber of deputies appropriated 50,000 francs was in response to invitations from Washington.

A dozen eggs was the only loot taken by three men who robbed a southbound Ontario and Western express train near Haverstraw, N. Y., according to railroad detectives.

The twenty-third annual international livestock show opened in Chicago with more than 10,000 head of blooded cattle, horses, sheep and swine to be judged for honors during the week's showing.

Smith W. Brookhart was sworn in Saturday as senator from Iowa, for the unexpired term of William S. Kenyon, who resigned to accept appointment to the United States circuit court.

Robert L. Mack, 23, assistant treasurer of the Holden Woolen company, Worcester, Mass., died from the effects of a fall from a window while he was alone in his home there.

On his first day as a civilian after 43 years army service, Major General Clarence H. Edwards, U. S. retired, Saturday considered plans to become a farmer.

Near Admiral John R. Edwards, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Bristol, R. I. Although he had been retired in 1915, he served during the World War with the Brown University naval unit.

Rudolph L. Trent, a negro who was discharged as a patrolman in Boston, was sentenced to 30 days in the house of correction for assault with a loaded revolver.

Trial of ninety-three clergymen and laymen and nineteen women, who are charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government's church treasure decree, has begun in Moscow district court.

Reply Filed By Att'y General Daugherty

To Charges Made Against Him With the House Judiciary Committee by Representative Keller.

Washington, Dec. 3.—(By the A. P.)—Formal reply of Attorney General Daugherty to the charges filed against him with the house judiciary committee by Representative Keller, republican of Minnesota, was made public tonight at the department of justice.

Answering in turn each of the 44 specifications submitted by the Minnesota member, Mr. Daugherty expressed his conviction that "this extraordinary proceeding is inspired more by a desire to protect those charged and those who will be charged with violating the law than by any other motive."

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REDUCTION OF \$20,571,986 IN DEFICIT OF THE P. O. DEPT

Fact Announced in Annual Report of Postmaster General Work—Recommends Legislation to Increase the Interest Rates on Postal Savings Deposits and Postal Savings Bonds—Urges Government Ownership of Postoffice Buildings—Public Bought 14,261,948,813 Postage Stamps, 57,401,250 Special Delivery Stamps and 1,111,124,439 Postal Cards.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The campaign for government ownership of postoffice buildings throughout the country was renewed by Postmaster General Work in his annual report today to congress.

Not only would a policy of public ownership relieve the government of much of its present housing congestion, the postmaster general said, but also would make for financial economy since rentals of more than \$12,000,000 now being paid over annually without tangible return could be saved instead in property of a permanent value.

Government owned buildings, he pointed out, are free from taxation, while the government as a lessee must pay enough rent to enable the landlord to meet his tax bills. In the same way, he asserted, that whereas the government could borrow money on practically a 4 per cent basis to build postoffices, when it leases it "pays a rental sufficient to permit the lessor to borrow money at 7 per cent."

Other legislation recommended by the postmaster general included passage of the bill pending in the house to increase the interest rate on postal savings deposits from 2 to 3 per cent, and the rate on postal savings bonds from 2.5 to 3.5 per cent; establishment of a system of pensions for postal employees who have been in the service more than thirty years; reclassification of departmental employees; a salary readjustment to permit full pay for overtime; authorization for motor vehicle rural mail routes up to seventy-five miles in length; maintenance of a guaranty fund derived from assessments on postal employees for funds and property, to make good losses from the failure of such officials to properly perform their duties, and to take the place of the present bonding system; inspection of additional postages on improperly or insufficiently addressed mail, and the extension of insurance and collect-on-delivery privileges to third class mail.

During the department's activities during the last fiscal year, Mr. Work reported that a reduction of \$20,571,986 in the deficit of the department had been effected by economies in administration.

Notwithstanding the decrease, the deficit is still large, the report said, and unless revenues increase in greater ratio to expenses there is little hope of materially reducing it in view of fixed charges over which the department has no control.

During the fiscal year there was an increase of \$1,342,418 in postal receipts, but expenditures were only \$766,835 in excess of those of last year. Considering losses of postal funds through fire, burglary and other causes, the deficit for the year was \$69,815,400.

The average per capita expenditure for postage during the fiscal year was \$2.92. Mr. Work reported, making a total of postage collected through stamps alone \$39,159,418. Matter mailed without postage stamps and its possession on Jan. 1, 1922, \$1,947,000, compared with \$1,922,439 on June 30, 1921, a decrease of almost one-third in twenty years.

During the year city delivery services were continued to take the place of the fourth class postoffices. The rapid reduction in postoffices in recent years is shown by the fact that there were in the United States and its possessions on Jan. 1, 1922, 13,947 postoffices, compared with 75,924 on June 30, 1902, a decrease of almost one-third in twenty years.

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REPLY FILED BY ATT'Y GENERAL DAUGHERTY

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IRISH FREE STATE GOVERNMENT TO ORGANIZE TUESDAY

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